





ment, may be such as to amply justify the investment of capital in its execution, and yet that benefit may be so distributed among different and distant persons as that they can never be got to act in concert. The turnpike roads wanted to pass the Alleghany mountains, and the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, are objects of this description. Those who would be most benefited by these improvements reside at a considerable distance from the sites of them; many of those persons never have seen and never will see them. How is it possible to regulate the contributions, or to present to individuals so situated a sufficiently lively picture of their real interests to get them to make exertions, in effectuating the object, commensurate with their respective abilities? I think it very probable that the capitalist, who should invest his money, in one of those objects, might not be reimbursed three per cent. annually upon it. And yet society, in various forms, might actually reap fifteen or twenty per cent. The benefit resulting from a turnpike road, made by private associations, is divided between the capitalist who receives its tolls, the lands through which it passes, and which are augmented in their value, and the commodities whose value is enhanced by the diminished expense of transportation. A combination upon any terms, much less a just combination, of all these interests to effect the improvement, is impracticable. And if you await the arrival of the period when the tolls alone can produce a competent dividend, it is evident that you will have to suspend its execution until long after the general interests of society would have authorized it.

Again: improvements made by private associations are generally made by the local capital. But ages must elapse before there will be concentrated in certain places, where the interests of the whole community may call for improvements, sufficient capital to make them. The place of the improvement, too, is not always the most interested in its accomplishment. Other parts of the Union—the whole line of the seaboard—are quite as much if not more interested in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, as the small tract of country through which it is proposed to pass. The same observation will apply to turnpike roads passing through the Alleghany mountains. Sometimes the interest of the place of the improvement is adverse to the improvement and to the general interest. He would cite Louisville, at the rapids of the Ohio, as an example, whose interest will probably be more promoted by the continuance, than the removal of the obstruction. Of all the modes in which a government can employ its surplus revenue, none is more permanently beneficial than that of internal improvement. Fixed to the soil, it becomes a durable part of the land itself, diffusing comfort, and activity, and animation, on all sides. The first direct effect was on the agricultural community, into whose pockets came the difference in the expense of transportation between good and bad ways. Thus, if the price of transporting a barrel of flour by the erection of the Cumberland turnpike should be lessened two dollars, the producer of the article would receive that two dollars more now than formerly.

But, putting aside all pecuniary considerations, there may be political motives sufficiently powerful alone to justify certain internal improvements. Does not our country present such? How are they to be effected, if things are left to themselves? I will not press the subject further. I am too sensible how much I have abused the patience of the committee by trespassing so long upon its attention. The magnitude of the question, and the deep interest I feel in its rightful decision, must be my apology. We are now making the last effort to establish our power; and I call on the friends of Congress, of this House, or the true friends of state rights, (not charging others with intending to oppose them) to rally around the constitution, and to support by their votes on this occasion, the legitimate powers of the legislature. If we do nothing this session but pass an abstract resolution on the subject, I shall, under all circumstances, consider it a triumph for the best interests of the country, of which posterity will, if we do not, reap the benefit. I trust that by the decision which shall be given, we shall assert, uphold and maintain the authority of Congress, notwithstanding all that has been or may be said against it.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

"We can add no interest to the following narrative by any remarks on its nature or tendency. We give it as an highly interesting statement of facts, under the proper signature of a gentleman who is well known in this city.

Ptoto, March 6, 1818.

James Drake, Esq.  
DEAR SIR—I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you of my present unpleasant situation, and to request the favor of your sending an extract of this letter to my friends, J. J. Vasquez, New York, Meuron & Co. Lisbon, and to Robert Ainslie, of N. York.

Soon after my arrival in Lisbon, I did myself the pleasure to write you, informing of my intention of leaving that place for China; and arrived in Canton Sept. 1815, in the ship Braganza, of New York, with the intention of returning to Amsterdam; but the voyage, owing to circumstances, being changed, and the ship returning to New York, I determined to remain in China, and there formed a connexion with Mr. J. S. Wilcocks, of Philadelphia, who was then fitting out a vessel for Valparaiso. In December we sailed in the schooner Traveller with a cargo of teas and silks, for Port Jackson, New South Wales, and the coast of Chili, supposing the ports on that coast to be open to the commerce of strangers,

and after discharging the teas at Port Jackson, and taking in a quantity of India goods, sailed for Coquimbo, and there learned that the ports were shut. Finding it therefore impossible to trade, left there for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of repairing the vessel and procuring provisions. Sailed thence in December 1816 for a Russian settlement called Bodego, on the coast of New Albion, in the hope of disposing of the cargo, but without success; in consequence of which, found it necessary to proceed to the coast of California, and was there ten months, during which time we rendered many services to the government, in consideration of which, the government of Upper California granted us permission to take a cargo of grain to Loreto, the seat of government of Lower California, and situated in the gulf of the same name; where, upon our arrival, we found the inhabitants and the troops in the utmost distress, without a bushel of any kind of grain in the place, in which situation they had been for nearly a month; in short, our arrival was looked upon as a most fortunate occurrence, and to use the words of the people of Loreto, was considered as a perfect "God-send." The cargo we sold to the government, and instead of taking advantage of their distressed situation, as many would have done, we let them take the cargo at their own price. After being at Loreto about a fortnight, discharging the cargo and repairing the vessel, were at length ready for sea. My friend Wilcocks and myself went on shore to take leave of the governor, with whom, as we could not sail until the land breeze set in, we supped.

During the time of supper, some of the very people whom we had clothed and perhaps saved from starving but a few days before, headed by a Spaniard from Lima, a fellow of desperate character, without the knowledge of the Governor, boarded the schooner, cut her cables, and took her to a port called Guaymas, on the opposite side of the Gulf, about 24 hours sail from Loreto, leaving us and the boat's crew on shore, with nothing more than we stood in. When it was known where they had taken the schooner, we lost no time in setting out for Guaymas, expecting that Government would not hesitate for a moment (considering the circumstance of the vessel being in a King's port, with the sanction of the Governor of the Californias, and in short under the protection of the Spanish flag) to give her up. But the reverse, I am sorry to say for the honor of the Spanish nation, is the case. The vessel, without trial, has been condemned, and her cargo sold, and ourselves and all the crew made close prisoners, in which situation we have been now nearly three months.

How long this will last, or what the result will be, God only knows. I am of opinion however, that in the end, the property, considering all circumstances, must be restored. The decision will, however, not be known for some months yet, as it depends on the Viceroy of Mexico.

You will, I dare say, be at a loss to know the situation of the place from which this is dated; I have therefore thought proper to give it you. It is situated in lat. 28 North, and 108 West longitude, 30 leagues North East of the Gulf of California, and about 200 leagues North East of St. Blas.

I beg to be remembered in the kindest manner to my friends, Murdock, Scull, Wilson, &c.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,  
DAVID WM. GAUL.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.  
CHILTON ALLAN, Esq. Attorney for the commonwealth, in the Tenth Judicial District, in the place of Samuel Hanson, Esq. resigned.

The above District is composed of the counties of Clarke, Bourbon, Madison and Estill.

BRIDGE TOWN, (Barbadoes) Aug. 8.  
We have received the following communication from a quarter that authorizes the fullest authenticity:

"It appears that the independents have made a fine campaign by taking San Fernando and driving the Spaniards out of Llanos. The advantage of the former can only be appreciated by an acquaintance with the geography of the country. It secures the inland navigation from Augusta to a short distance of Santa Fee, as well as the security of the rich Province of Barinas and consolidates the conquest of Guayana with the protection of the Llanos.

"General Bolivar has, besides, achieved a more difficult enterprise—he has restored perfect union among all the independent leaders, and obedience to the government; so that it has at least assumed the order and security of a government 'de facto'."

"An envoy from the President of the United States (Mr. Irvine) went out in the American sloop of war Hornet, and has proceeded to Augusta in Ericson's ship, who received him on board from the Hornet, at Margarita. The object of his mission remains unknown."

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated May 30.

"This morning arrived the United States ship Ontario, captain Biddle, 28 days from Lima. She had a passage to Lima of nine days and remained nine days there. Captain Biddle and Judge Prevost were treated with much respect by the viceroy; but with difficulty he was made to believe the news of the battle on the plains of Maipo. A minister is sent in the Ontario, Don Felix Blanco, adjunct of the Director of the Philippine Company, to treat respecting the exchange of prisoners. The Americans in prison in Lima, seven in number, were released and came in the Ontario.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

The republicans of Massachusetts, most of whom seemed to have fallen in love with the idea of amalgamating with federalism, have at last very wisely abandoned the scheme. They acknowledge their conviction of the insincerity of the federal professions of a desire to harmonize; they admit that the advances of the republican party towards a co-operation with their antagonists, have not been met with corresponding dispositions by the federalists; and the republicans have, consequently, determined hereafter to stand on their own ground, and to unite with vigor in an attempt to beat their opponents at the next state elections.

Such has been the infatuation of many republicans in relation to party amalgamation, that even in the patriotic and democratic city of Baltimore, federal candidates have been encouraged to offer as delegates to the legislature; and our friends there seem to be reaping some of the bitter fruits of the conciliation policy. We hope, however, that the democratic candidates will find no difficulty in gaining their election.

The truth is, that never did a more gross delusion seize the minds of rational men, than that a cordial union could be effected between two parties so hostile in their feelings, so opposite in their principles, as the republicans and federalists. The experiment has tended to depress the republicans, and to give advantage to the federalists. It has induced weak republicans to admit and propagate the fallacious notion, that the federalists as a party were a patriotic set of people; that between the two parties only a slight shade of difference existed, and that an amalgamation would bring about that happy political millennium which was so much desired by all good men. We find the opposite party, wherever they had the ascendancy, all this time pushing their advantage with increased energy and unanimity, and not yielding an inch in any respect to the republicans. Let us then hope that recent experience will not be lost on us, and that our party will desist from future attempts to form an unholy alliance with federalism, disguised under the cloak of canting hypocrisy and smiling moderation.

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.  
In an article complaining of the liberties taken in the newspapers with the administration, the National Intelligencer intimates its opinion that the privilege of railing at public men and public measures may be abused! Now, as this is a fact generally admitted; as all human rights are liable to abuse; and we cannot see any good reason why the National Intelligencer should, at this particular time, gravely repeat the truism, unless that it is intended to be a warning to the press. A personal knowledge of its editors forbids us to indulge in such a supposition; but we think, considering the official relation in which the National Intelligencer is generally believed to stand towards the executive, it would be well for that paper to abstain from denouncing, in this way, the licentiousness of the press. It is true, that the Aurora, lost to all sense of decency, and conducted without any regard to the principles of a gentleman, may have used language to the President which throws Grubstreet itself into shade; it may have accused him of "infamy, imposture, insincerity, odious violence, and damning associations!" But such extravagant indecencies are not, we believe, common with the papers that have censured particular acts of the executive. On the contrary, they have generally spoken of him in decorous terms. While they have reprobated certain measures, they have rather lamented them, than abused the man.

Nor is there any danger, as the Intelligencer appears to apprehend, that our future historians will draw their materials from such papers as the Aurora alone; there is more danger that those materials will perhaps be derived exclusively from the National Intelligencer and its coadjutors, who have published only what is favorable to every administration, and applauded every one of their measures, good, bad or indifferent. Posterity will thus see the brightest side of the picture of our government.

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ST. TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

The following are the Toasts drunk at the Anniversary Festival in commemoration of the discovery of America, by the Tammany Society, on the 12th instant.

1. The memory of Christopher Columbus—He discovered a new world, and that world is now the only seat of freedom.
2. The memory of our Patron Saint—Whilst a savage, he appreciated the value of civil liberty, and understood the good it was destined to produce on the whole family of man.
3. The free Constitution of America—The world's best hope—the only hope of man.
4. The union of all the Tribes—He who would break the chain of union, deserves the execration of the world.
5. The Patriots who voted our Declaration of Independence—When we forget them, we shall deserve to be forgotten by our God.
6. The immortal Author of our Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson.
7. The memory of Washington.
8. The memory of Benjamin Franklin—The elements, and the liberties we enjoy, pay homage to his mind and virtues.
9. The memory of John Hancock and Samuel Adams.
10. The Patriots of South America—He is an enemy to liberty every where, who would deny its rights to all who are born on the sacred soil of St. Tammany.
11. The great cause of Human Liberty—Those who oppose it in France, Ireland, or in South America, are its enemies in all countries.
12. James Monroe—We hail "the era of good feelings" among good patriots; but Kentucky volunteers of the late war can never amalgamate with Hartford conventionists and Boston Tories.

13. The right of Free Suffrage—It is the basis of all rights. Vigilantly exercised, it will protect the rights of all; negligently exercised, worth less than nothing—a cheat.

14. Transylvania University—No longer under the influence of sect or party; may it be devoted to the purposes of benevolence, literature and science.

15. Domestic Manufactures.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 29.

COMMODORE TAYLOR.  
This gentleman, after solemn argument, was on Saturday last discharged from bail, by his honor Judge Van Ness, of the District Court of the United States, in a suit instituted by Don Thomas Stoughton, Consul of his Catholic Majesty. We are not sufficiently informed to state all the points which came before the court; but it is known that the court decided—First: That it had no jurisdiction over prize cases as between Spain and her colonies; or, the colonies and any other power at war, where the vessel making the capture was not fitted out of the United States.

Secondly—That where the vessel making the capture was alleged to have been fitted out of the United States, but was cruising on the high seas, under the commission and authority of one of the belligerents, the court would not interfere, unless the captured property was brought within the jurisdiction of the court.

Thirdly—That the court deemed the question of damages to rest entirely upon the question of prize or no prize—That not having jurisdiction of the latter, it could not have of a matter necessarily growing out of, and depending upon it; and, therefore, that it would not hold Commodore Taylor to bail in the suit instituted against him for damages, the property not having been brought within the jurisdiction of the court, but carried into the port of the captor.

SEPT. 30.  
LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.  
By the Boxer, a communication dated the 15th ult. informs that the plague at Algiers had increased. The daily deaths were augmented from 20 to 25, to between 40 and 45 per day. At Oran, and its territory, the deaths were from 100 to 150 a day. The day had lost a son, a daughter, and sister-in-law.

Passengers lately from Buenos Ayres report, that the director of Paraguay, Francia, has been put down, in consequence of a belief that he had been gained by the Portuguese. Some of them also state, that his successor entered into a friendly understanding and connection with general Artigas against the Portuguese. They state that this fact was known, though not published, at Buenos Ayres.—[Censor.]

FROM THE WILMINGTON (DE.) WATCHMAN.

Letters received in this borough from Buenos Ayres, contain the following intelligence:

"The Portuguese, by intestine got possession of Colonia, and general Artigas marched about the same time and possessed himself of Purification and Paysandu, with about 3500 men. A corps of cavalry, sent over to Arroyo de la China, which was sacked, and the women violated. The Portuguese have now become audacious; they openly speak of taking possession of Colonia, and of driving Artigas from the river Uruguay. General San Martin, who is here, has acted like a true patriot, and, if his time would permit, would go over to confer with Artigas."

Colonia is a small town on the eastern shore (Banda Oriental) of the river La Plata, opposite to Buenos Ayres; Purification is a town in the interior, built by Artigas; and Martin Garcia is an island at the mouth of the river Uruguay.

It is stated in the Intelligencer that the government of Buenos Ayres permitted the Portuguese to send their troops up the river to co-operate with their land forces against Artigas. We are sorry to observe the respectable editors of the Intelligencer lending their paper to statements so insidious, and, withal, so absurd. When it is known that the Portuguese have a vastly superior naval force to that of Buenos Ayres, and that the river La Plata is more than thirty miles in width, higher up than that city, it must be obvious that no permission was necessary, and that none would be asked.

SPANISH POLITICS.  
Iruy, (Spain) July 26.

One of the most able Diplomats, accompanied by a numerous suite, is to repair very shortly to the congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle. The public do not know whom the king has chosen for this important mission; but there is every reason to suppose that one of his majesty's ministers will be entrusted to it. At this moment Spain has important interests to settle, and will powerfully solicit the mediation of some of the great powers; on the one side, the United States have assumed such a hostile attitude, that it is not easy to see how our differences with that power will terminate; they are of such a nature, that it is affirmed our ambassador is recalled. On the other hand, our differences are still in the same state with the court of Rio Janeiro: the latter makes such extravagant demands, that it would show great weakness to accede to them. The last despatches from general Morillo are of a pretty late date. He begins to recover from his wounds, and hopes, he says, soon to be able to take the field again. The general, however, does not dissemble, that, without a considerable reinforcement of good troops, which he requests may be sent as soon as possible, it will be impossible for him to carry on, with any hope of a favorable issue, the destructive war which the insurgents wage against him.

The Viceroy of Mexico also desires a reinforcement of 3,000 men for the garrison of Vera Cruz, to keep open the communication between that city and Mexico. In Peru, also, our affairs are not in the most brilliant condition. How is it possible, in the circumstances in which we are, to provide for the expenses of such expeditions? This is a question which every body asks, but the answer is difficult.

From the correspondent of the Democratic Press.

"ST. THOMAS, SEPT. 2.  
"We yesterday received an account that Admiral Brien with his squadron, in conjunction with the land forces under the independent general, Bermudez, has taken Lagaina, Copano, and Carles. It was much feared by the royal Spaniards at Cumana, that they would be shortly attacked."

We are glad to find that after infinite annoyance and vexation from the royal agents in New-York, Mr. Aguirre has succeeded in despatching two elegant frigates for Buenos Ayres. These vessels will be an immense acquisition to the Patriot governments, and no doubt secure beyond failure their ascendancy on the Pacific, and probably accelerate the fall of Lima and Peru. Success and glory attend them. Since these ships were building, our good friend Ferdinand has fitted out and possessed himself from our ports of the General Scott, the Chasseur, the Regulus, and other vessels; the finest in his service. Thank God, they are not manned with brave and skillful officers and willing men. The slaves of tyrants can never stand against freemen on equal terms. [Maryland Censor.]

Extract of a letter dated Penacola, August 6.  
"A report has prevailed for some time, that two of the transports, one of which carried the ex-governor, Massot, had been lost. We have just learned that they arrived at Campachay bay, having been carried there by adverse currents."

SPECIE DOLLARS appear to be in great demand at this moment; and every art is essayed by speculators to drain the vaults of the Banks of their contents. The cause of the demand for it will be understood, when it is stated that specie is, at New-York, and in other commercial cities proportionably, at 7 per cent. above par—being bought up at that price for the purpose of exportation, not only in the regular course of the East India trade, but also to Europe. Specie is said to be above par in all the ports of Europe; in some of them even higher than in this country.—[Nat. Intel.]

A writer in the Aurora, after deprecating the effects of the heavy reductions of discounts, by the Bank of the United States, recommended as a substitute for that resort, an application to the Secretary of the Treasury, "for an issue of treasury notes on loan, to the amount wanted, carrying an interest of six per cent. redeemable at the Bank of the United States, in 12, 18, and 24 months," for the payment of which, when they fall due, the writer says the bank can provide. [Nat. Intel.]

MR. HOLLAND, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, has made his first appearance in Boston in the part of Robin Hood.

COMMUNICATED.

MRS. GROSHON.  
We believe that without a dissenting voice, the public have awarded to this lady the praise of being the best actress that ever appeared on the western stage; and the writer can say with truth, and with pleasure, that having witnessed the displays of dramatic talents in the Atlantic states for many years past, he has seen no lady more able, more completely at home, in the characters she represents, than Mrs. Groshon. One of the best means by which we may cause theatrical exhibitions to be improved, is to exercise a spirit of discernment and discrimination in patronising genius. Mrs. Groshon; and it is sincerely hoped that the friends of the drama, ladies as well as gentlemen, will evince their usual taste and respect for talents on the occasion of the benefit of that excellent actress, which is fixed for Saturday evening. W. O.

MARRIED.  
In this town, Mr. WILLIAM G. WARREN, of Charleston, S. C. to Miss SARAH P. HUNT, of Jefferson county, AMOS KENDALL, Esq. editor of the Argus, to Miss MARY B. WOODFORD.

The account lately published in a "chilliothe paper, of the death of colonel DANIEL MOORE, is, we have good authority to say, a fabrication. Col. Moore was alive in August.

## THEATRE.

TOMORROW EVENING,  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17,  
Will be presented Southern's celebrated Tragedy, in 5 acts, called  
ISABELLA,

OR

The Fatal Marriage.

Biron : : : Mr. Fisher  
Sampson : : : Jones  
Isabella : : : Mrs. Groshon.  
End of the Play—Mr. Alexander will sing the Comic Song of  
THE BAG OF NAILS.

To conclude with the much admired Comedy, in three acts, called  
WAYS AND MEANS,

OR

The Whimsical Family.

For particulars, see BILLS of the Day. Oct. 16—17

## AUCTION.

By SHREVE & COMBS.

NEW GOODS.

On Saturday, [to-morrow,]

At 10 o'clock,

At Shreve & Combs's Auction Rooms.

WILL BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

MERCHANDISE,

JUST received from New-York, which will be worthy of the attention of merchants in town and country;

CONSISTING OF

Scalloped Thread Laces, new and fashionable patterns

Black Prunelle Shoes

Fine and superfine Linen Cambricks

Nun's Thread and Twist

Ladies' Tortoise Shell Combs, plain and ornamented

Elegant ornamented Time Pieces

Silk Watch Chains, with gilt ornaments

Double cased Silver Watches, capped & jeweled

Kyoscale Watches, very elegant

White Chalk Needles, assorted

Super Gift Coat Buttons

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, &c.

Terms of Sale made known in the Bills of the Day.

SHREVE & COMBS,

Auc. & Comm'n. Merchts.

Lex. Oct. 16, 1818—17

## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
THE WREATH,

OR

VERSES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS,

BY A LADY OF LEXINGTON.

"For gain, not glory, wing thy daring flight."

THE writer of the proposed little volume is convinced that though this is comparatively a youthful country, a taste for poetry is rapidly progressing in it. These Poems, generally the effusion of feeling, and hastily written, are, with diffidence, offered to the patronage of a generous public.

The work will consist of a small volume, the price of which to Subscribers will be One Dollar per copy.

Subscriptions received at this Office. Those who hold Subscription Papers, will have the goodness to return them by the 1st of December.

October 16, 1818—17

## Cheap Store—REMOVED.

ARCAMBAUL & NOUVEL

HAVE removed to the store on Main street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, fronting the old Market place—where they intend keeping constantly on hand A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise.

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 16, 1818—17

## Locust-Grove Academy.

ON the 1st Monday of November next, the subscriber proposes to open at his own house, one mile south of Lexington, a PRIVATE ACADEMY, in which will be taught English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, &c. &c.—Price of tuition, Fifteen Dollars per session of five months, payable in advance. The undersigned can conveniently board 12 or 15 students; and boarding can be had in families of the first respectability, within half a mile of the institution, on as reasonable terms as any where in Kentucky. The undersigned having built a convenient house, engaged suitable assistants, and being resolved to devote his whole attention to the business, parents and guardians may depend on having those committed to his care fully and usefully employed, and their morals strictly attended to.

E. SHARPE.

Locust Grove, Oct. 16, 1818—17

## Notice.

PURSUANT to two Deeds of Trust from David Dodge to W. T. Barry, one dated the 17th of May, 1817, the other the 28th of March, 1815, duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE for ready money, the following Slaves, viz. Cesar, Jerry, Robin, Charles, Henry, Charles, Ned, Thurston, Garrett, Ben, Anthony and Thomas—also Preston, Judy, Lucy, Cynthia, Rachel, Maria, Nancy, Oney and Ann.

The above sale being made by me as trustee, for the use of colonel James Morris, will take place at the door of the Court House, in Winchester, on the 2d November, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to continue from day to day until the business is completed—where any person will be given by myself in person, or by a duly authorized agent in relation to the foregoing.

JAMES MORRIS, Trustee.

TO all whom it may concern, I shall at

tend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette at their October term, and the Surveyor of said county, on his deputy, on the 1st Friday in November next, to run the lines around my land, wherein I now live, and re-mark the same, and place stones where the corners are missing or rotted down; and to take depositions, and do whatever else therein the law may require, the land being part of Wm. Peachy's Military survey, which I purchased of Arjalon Price—and adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

JOHN CRUMBAUGH.

Oct. 16, 1818—17

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

SOLE out of my pasture on Sunday night last, NINE HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE, one and two years old; three of them Red Heifers, with white along their backs: one white steer; one blue speckled steer; the others red, marked with a crop and two spots in the left ear, and a bit out of the under side of the right ear. I will give \$50 for the Cattle and Thief, or a handsome reward for the Cattle only.

ELIJAH CARTMELL;

South Fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county.

October 16, 1818—17

The Reporter and Monitor will please to insert the above until otherwise directed.—E. C.

## A Museum

OF PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, by the best Masters—and also OPTICAL GLASSES, will be exhibited during the present week, in the Rooms below Mr. Darra's Dancing Room. Hours of exhibition, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12; and from 2 till 9 P. M. Admittance 50 cents, children half price. Lexington, Oct. 16—17

## Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Bryant, on the Hickman road, near Wall's tavern, in Jessamine county, one sorrel two years old MARE COLT, with a star in her forehead, long tail. Appraised to Seven Dollars before me, this 18th day of August, 1818.

SAMUEL H. CRAIG, J. P. &c.

Oct. 16—17

## Tammany Mills.

THE highest prices may always be had at the Tammany Mills, for WHEAT, and WOOD, in notes of the United States Bank, of the Bank of Kentucky, or of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Lexington. Merchants will be supplied with FLOUR, to sell in the neighboring towns, or for exportation, on favorable terms.

JOHN & THOS. P. HART.

Jordan's Row.

Lexington, Aug. 33, 1818—17

## A Young Man,

15 OR 16 years of age, well grown, and of an unexceptionable character, is wanted as an apprentice to the Miller's Business. Apply at the Tammany Mills, or to

JOHN & THOS. P. HART,

Jordan's row,

Lexington, July 31, 1818—17

## To Let,</

## GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit: Teas, coffee, chocolate, loaf, lump and brown sugars, spices of every description, Raisins, figs, peaches and rice, Mustard, Scotch mace and maceau snuffs, Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle, Charcut wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits, French and peach brandy, and whiskey, Spanish and common cigars, Tobacco, also M'Que's do, Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings, Codfish, by the barrel. Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views. We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

DOWLING & GRANT.

July 17-18

## SMITH & TODD,

Exclusive of their general assortment of GROCERIES, lately received by the steam boats *Edna* and *Geo. Shelby*, ARE NOW RECEIVING,

By the steam boat *Vestris* and *Independence*,

FIFTY Hds. best ORLEANS SUGAR

20 bbls. ditto ditto

5 boxes Havana ditto

40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE

5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS

15 bbls. MOLASSES

4 boxes BRIMSTONE

9 boxes TIN PLATES

5 bags ALSPICE

8 bags PEPPER

6 qr. casks Logan Port, Tennessee WINE

1000 lbs. LOGWOOD

20 half bbls. MACKAREL

20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING

25 boxes RAISINS, first quality

20 boxes best CLARET WINE.

All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only.

Lexington, June 19, 1818-19

## New and Cheap Goods.

### ROBERT A. GATEWOOD

HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING,

At his Store in Lexington,

AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

## MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market.

Lexington, July 10, 1818-19

## Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

HAVE ON HAND, a large assortment of MER-

CHANDISE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF

HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS

PITTSBURGH, & C.

SUGAR, COGNAC, LIQUORS,

All of which they will sell at the lowest terms.

Lexington, Feb. 27-18

## GROCERIES.

Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the

Steam Boat Governor Shelby,

A fresh assortment of the various articles

IN THE GROCERY LINE,

WHICH they offer at low prices to whole-

sale or retail customers, at their store on

Cheapside. One of the firm selected the

articles in the Orleans market, in the months

of March and April last; they can therefore

assure the public that they are of the best quality.

May 29-18

## REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co.

HAVE removed from Short street, to that

large and convenient store, corner of Main

and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs

J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite

the Branch Bank of the United States—

where they have on hand a general assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

Selected for this market, which they offer for

sale at a very low advance.

And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

## SPRING GOODS,

Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced

prices.

Lexington, April 17, 1818-19

## NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchett,

Have just received, and are now opening at their

Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets,

and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,

## A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the approaching season; which they

offer for sale at very reduced prices.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting,

A few sets Surveyors' best instruments,

New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.

Lexington, May 15-18

## Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,

Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23-18

## LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she

has just received from PHILADELPHIA,

A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

WHITE CHIP BONNETS,

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Mil-

linery Store, on Main street, Lexington,

where they are invited to call, and see for

themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable

connections, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10-18

## ALMANACS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are offering a choice collection of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which they will dispose of at their usual low

prices.

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT

LEVER WATCHES,

For sale at Philadelphia prices.

BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

Lexington, Oct. 2-18

T. T. & Co.

## NOTICE.

The Partnership of

H. B. SMITH & CO.

is requested that all those indebted to the

firm will immediately call and settle their res-

pective accounts. And all those having claims

against them will please present their accounts

for payment; and in our absence, Mr. LEWIS

H. SMITH will settle them for us.

H. B. SMITH,

ROBT. HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, Oct. 2-18

The business will still be carried on at

the same place, by ROBERT HUSTON &

CO. under the superintendence of LEWIS H.

SMITH

## Strayed or Stolen.

ON the 15th August, 1818, from the pasture

of Mr. Thos. Royle, half mile from Lex-

ington, a BAY MARE, 4 or 5 years old, a lump

above her tail, 2 or 3 small spots hair off, a wart

on her side; 15 hands high, fine legs and neck,

and very gentle. Any person bringing said

mare to Thomas Royle's, at the Lexington Fa-

ctory, shall receive Ten Dollars, and Ten Dol-

lars for securing the thief in any convenient jail.

JOHN ROBSON.

Sept. 25, 1818-19

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell several valuable

tracts of LAND, in Logan county—one on

Red river, containing about

## 1000 Acres

Of heavy timbered land, the soil equal to any

on the river; the improvements about sixty

acres cleared, dwelling house and other neces-

sary houses, and the best Saw Mill, and scite

for water works of any description, in the state,

and abundance of water at all seasons of the

year: twenty-five dollars' worth of plank and

scantling can be saved in a day, and a demand

for more than can be saved: the mill house is

calculated for two saws, and very little addi-

tional labor will keep them running—say one

sawmore, from thirty to fifty dollars' worth

might then be saved in a day. Three other

tracts in the same neighborhood, of good bar-

rens, timber and water, two of which are im-

proved, the third not improved, but is one of

the best barren tracts in the county, containing

about 400 acres, and known by the name of the

Long Spring Tract. One tract of 400 acres,

near the road from Russellville to Hopkins-

ville; on this tract there is a large Distillery,

Horse Mill, and convenient houses, good wa-

ter, good barrens, and a plenty of timber.

I will sell likewise a large connection of

tracts on Whippoorwill, containing between

5000 and 6000 acres. This connection will

be divided into many parts, having plenty of

wood and water in every part, and is in the

best part of the county for raising stock—the

barren range is extensive and excellent, and

the land itself better suited to grass than any in

the county; elegant stock farms might here

be made. JOHN WASHINGTON.

Logan county, July 28-Sept. 4-18

Independent Bible Society

THE annual meeting of the Independent

Bible Society of Kentucky, will be held

On the 4th Thursday of this month, (22d)

at the Episcopal Church, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

The annual sermon will be preached at the

same time.

A general and punctual attendance of the

members is requested.

Oct. 9-21

JAMES W. PALMER, Sec'y.

## For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

CONTAINING 4015½ acres each, being

parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio,

below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first being a small distance below the

mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the

Ohio terminates a small distance above the

mouth of Massac creek, being part of the sur-

vey of 25,963 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey

of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the

Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of

said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced

to a straight line of 353 poles. Both tracts

extend from the river to the back lines of the

respective surveys, of which they are parts,

between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark;

the deeds on record in the Office of the Court

of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Philadelphia.

Oct. 3, 1818-19 [ch. T. E. B. & Co.]

Stills for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of dif-

ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which

he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a

quantity of COPPER, which enables him to

furnish STILLs and BOILERS, of any size, at

the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

Lexington, Sept. 25, 1818-19

M. FISHEL.

## OFFICE

OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, U. S. BANK,

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1818.

To Widows, Orphans, and Invalids,

Half-year Pensioners in the state of

Kentucky.

ON application at this office, you will receive

payment of your semi-annual allowance to

the 4th of September, 1818, according to the

abstract which has just been received from the

Department. Payments are directed to be

made with the following instructions:

"In the case of a widow, she must show by

testimony other than her own, that she remains

unmarried, at each and every payment, and

in case of children, evidence of guardianship

must be given under the seal of the proper

authority, and that the children are living at

the time of each payment."

E. SALOMON, Cashier.

September 25-18

## ALLUVION MILLS

### AND

### BAKE HOUSE.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation,

doing very handsome work. Any quantity

of Flour of the first quality, may be had at

any time, by the barrel or small quantity.

Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$6

Fine do do 5 25